TOR LIVERPOOL — PATRIOTIC LINE.

The new and subendid this ELLEN AUSCIN Coot. Win.

Sarrick, will said for the above part with dispatch For height or manage, analytic on beautiful for No. 5 North River, or to height or manage, analytic on beautiful for No. 5 North River, or to height or parage.

Bicampoate and Railroads

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COM-PANY—GRARAL OFFICE NO. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

The New York and Frie Radiond Gorupany are now prepare
de a regular Express business
D. C. McCallam, General Sup't.

Sup't Express.

A LEANY BOAT .- Regular Line from foot of

DAYLINE for ALBANY-From foot of Canal DAY LINE 101 ALBANY—From foot of Canalist Spingers, at 7 a.m., landing at West Point, Newson Point, Posphkeepile, Kineston Point, Catakill a d Hudensen new ARMENIA, Mor day Wednesday at Friday; ALDA, early hursday and Saturday; contecting at Albany with in to Saratoga and the North; also with trains West, teles meet the Boals at Carakill to convey passengers to the antain House.

DAILY for POUGHKEEPSIE-Landing at Degrees's West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall Newgrau, bew jiamburgh, as d Milton, arriving by sip. m. The favors of searer HERO, Capt. Smith, seaves the foot of Reducent SVERY AFTE NOON (Soundays excepted) at 3 o'c cek, suching at Amos at. Returning leaves Poughkeouste at 6 a.m.

OR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, POR SHIKE WSBURT, LOAKU BRANCH,
DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, UGEAN
PORT and EATURYOWN - The late-leaved seconder JAM 28
FIRSTOPHER, Capt John Borden, will run from foot of
layest, North River, as follows: Leave New-York, Tuosday,
July 16, 3 p. m., Wednesday, July 16, 3 p. m., Charedow, July
19, 3 p. m., Friday, July 18, 3 p. m., Saturday, July 19, 3 p. m.,
Sunday, July 20, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Monday, July 21, 4 p. m.,
Sunday, July 20, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Monday, July 21, 4 p. m.,
Leave Ocean Pert Wednesday, July 16, 7 a. m., Thursday,
July 17 2 a. m., Friday, July 18, 8 a. m. Saturday, July 19, 9

a m. Tuescay, John 22, 7 a m. Stages for Squat. Village. Red Bauk, and other parts of the matry. This Heat is confidently offered to the traveling som-mity as the best adapted Hoat ever on the route.

FOR FIRE ISLAND, DIRECT.—Passengers for the above favorite place of resort are informed that until further notice they can produce through takets at \$2 ach, via Long Island Eathond to Thompson, and steamer HERO from Island at about 7s p. m., and leaving Fire Island at 5a m. and enriving at Brooklyn at about 9s, m. Fascences who profer to said over the Great South Bay, can take the 9s m train from Brooklyn via Thompson and Ising, thence to Fire Island in a commoditum and fast sailing sloop yacht, which will always be in waiting and eatliful boutman.

ERASMUS CONKLIN, Caprain of steamer there

HUDSON RIVER RAILKOAD.—From May 19, 1856 Trains will leave Chamberset. Station as follows: Express, 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Mail, 9 a. m.; Through Way Train, 12 m.; Enderant, 7 p. m. For Poughkeepsie, 7 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. For Sing Sting, 10:30 s. m. and 9:45 p. m. This train keaves every Friday evening at 11 p. m.] For Hudson, 3:30 p. m. For Peckskill, 4 and 5:30 p. m. The Pough as pile, Sing Sing and Peckskill Trains stop at Way Stations Passengers taken at Chambers, Canni, Christopher and Sizi-sta. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30, 9:15 and 10:45 a. m., and 4:35 p. m., and East Albany at 5, 2:15 and 10:45 a. m., and 40, m.

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD-SUMMER AR-

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD—
FAUE to ALBANY, \$1.50-EXPRESS TRAINS at
REDUCED FARE, without charge of case or baggage, wile be
run ever the New-York and Harrism Railroad between NewYork and Albany, on and after the let of angust, connecting at
Albany with the norming and evening lines on the Northern
and Carriel Railroad.

and Central Radicade
The chevical and most pleasant route, running through the
Tich charming lands of Westchester, Punnam. Dutchess, Golumbia and Reassector Counties, and avvious the dangers of the
Tiver. WM J CAMPBELL, Superitudedant

SARATOGA and LEBANON SPRINGS.—
BUUSON RIVER RAILROAD—Two daily Express Lines

For pleasure thavel.

Passengers leave Chambers et. Station for
SARATOGA and L. BANON SPRINGS, DIRECT,
Atta, m. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 p. m., Levenon Springs

o p. m. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 p. m., and at Lebanon 12 m. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 p. m.,

At 17 m. Arive to Suppose theeked through.
The event sold at d Buggage checked through.
The event Trains connect at PEEENSILL for LAKE MAHOFAC, at OAKHILL for CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
at ALBANY for NIAGARA FALLS and the LAKES, and at
TROY for LAKE GEORGE and CANADA.
A. F. SMICH, Superintendent.

COMPOUND EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW POCK, and HYDRIOUATE of "Offast — The meet eminent physicians of the present day exteem the it greeier to of which it is composed the most valuable and officient in that can be given for the following malantes vire. Servician in all its forms, Diseases of the Shin, Bheumatism, Dyecosia, Christie Diseases of the Lings, to connected the effects of Marenny, Jaunelies, Enlargement of the Gaode, Neura sin, had happer Saste of the Book. Price 61 per bottle. Heart No. 38 Hudsen at, New York. N. B.—The proprietor, R. B. NEW MAN, M. D. being a physician of over 20 years practice, will give prompt attention to all meetics and servicely solite.

of the AGE!

Mr. KENNEDY of Reaburry has discovered in one of our enumor pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KLND of HCMOR, from the worst Screlain down to a common Prupple. He has tried it in over everal hondred cases, and ever failed cases in over two hundred cases, and ever failed cases in over two hundred certificates of its value, all within menty miles of Boston.

Two bottlers are warranted to cause.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all hursor in the

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the cars and Botches among the hoir. Pour or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most despetate

I we or three bottles are warranted to cure the most despetals cane of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure said-rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrotols.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing locks set improbable to those who have in vent true all the womerful medicines of the day, as that a common wealth of the growing on the pastures and along old stone walls should cure every homor in the system; get it is a fixed fact. If you have a should, it is not start. There are no ifs nor ands, tumanor has, should, it is not start. There are no if snor ands, tumanor has, should, it is not start. There are no if snor ands, tumanor has should it, snitting some cases, but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bettles of it in the vicinity of Boaton. I know sho effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachassatt. I gave it to children a year old, to obligeople of sixty. I bave seen poor, juny, wormy looking children, whose fiesh was soft and fiably, restored to a speciet state of health by one bottle.

looking children, whose desh was soft and flabby, restored to a pariet's state of health by one bottle.

To those who are a subject to a sick headache are bottle will always core it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizzineas. Some who have taken it have been consitte for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of mature it will come very singular feelings, but you must not be mirrined; they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is rever a bad result from it; or, the contrart, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the metal translation of it that ever map listened to.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warren-et., Roxbury, Mass. Price \$1.

We belevale Agents for New York: C. V. CLICKENER& Co.

Bandung tured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warrenet.,
Boxbury, Mass. Price \$1.
Whotesale Agents for New York: C. V. CLICKENER & Co.,
No. 31 Euroby-st.: CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway;
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Williamset.: MARSH, ORVIN &
CO. No. 160 Greenwichest.; BOYD & PAUL, Chamberset.;
WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklinst.; McKESSDN, ROBBINS
A. Co., No. 145 Maken-aner, HAVILAND, HARRAL &
RISLEY, Warrenet.: BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway;
WARD, CLOSE & Co., Madden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brook
lyn, and for sale at retail by all respectable. Druggists throughout the Union.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Cennry of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. CROPFER, late of the Cry of Kee-York, deceased, to present the easie with meches thereof to the subscriber at his Comming-room at No. 28 Burling-silp, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of New-Hork the 5th day of May, jille, and lawder M. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all process having claims against ABRAHAM P. BLEEG call d ABRAHAM P. BLEEG call d ABRAHAM P. BLEEG call d County of New York deceased to me sent the ed, to precent the same with vonchers the soft, to the subscribers at the effice of Edward Bech, No. 62 Reaver et. In the City of New-York, on or before the univiteth day of September hext.—

Dated New-York, the Sith day of March, 1256.

SIEVERT P. BLAKE,

mb31 lewton M* EDWARD BECH.

Alminetrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate A PURISUANCE of an order of the Surregate
of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against EDWARD E. POWERS late of
the Chy of Columbus, Go. rain, deceased, to present the same
with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, as having no. 6 Wall
street in the City of New York, on or before the tweith day
of November next.—Dates New York, the tank day of May,
1866. HENRY T MORGAN, Excusion. mixtaeven M.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice in hereby given to all persons having claims arabint ELIZABETH W. SIBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with wouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his Office, No. 64 Pulmosat, in the City of New-York in or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated, New-York he 5th day of January, 1896.

34 law 8m. M.*

ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. SLOCUM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with voucher thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William H. Stooms. Ro. 198 South street, in the City of New-York, on or heffer the way eighth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1886.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM,

OHARLES H. HOGHES, Excenters.

JAMES APPLIERY, Excenters.

In PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate on the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all per one having claims easient ABIGAIL S. LYON, late of the City of New York, single woman deceased, to present the same with vonchers therein, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Southertreet, in the City of New-York, on at before the twenty sixth day of Angust next—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of February, 1056. GEORGE W. McKEE, Administrator, fe25 havinm

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM 8. SMTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with venchors thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 608 Washington etters, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sight day of Augustnext. Dated New York, the twonty-third day of February, 1256. ELIZABETH F. SMITH, 128-haven.M. Administratrix.

NOTICE of DISTRIBUTION.—Notice is here-OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the proceeds of the side of the Neat Kears
of HIRAM P. PERBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, it testate lately made moder the conder of the course of New-York by DAVID L YOUNGS and
LYDIA P. PERBY, the Admiristrator a d atom istrators of
said occeased, will be divided among those titled thereto, sccording to law, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of NewYork on the second day of September ext, at sen o'cluck in
the foretoon of that day.—Date's the idd as o' fully, 1895.

A. W. BRADFORD Surrogate,
jy7 Iswiw M.

PREDERICK W. BURKE, Proctor, No. 150 Nassan.et.

SUPKEME COURT.—City and County of Newjy7 lawfw M

SUPKEME COURT.—City and County of Newyork — WILLIAM B. HAMPTON against WILLIAM V.

H. CRONISE — Summ one for a modey demant; on contract.—
(Com. not served) —To WILLIAM V. H. CRONISE: You
are berely sum moned and required to answer the complaint in
this action, which was this day fiest in the office of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York,
and to serve a copy of your answer to the said commaint of the
subscribers at their office. No. 23 Beekman st., in said City,
within twenty days after the service of this summons on you,
exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to asswer
the said complaint which the time aforesaid, the plantiff to this
scion will take judgment spaint you for the sum of two thousaid one hundred and nineteen dollars with interest from the
23d day of Angust, one thousand eight housted and fity-two,
betides the cests of this action — Dated Feb 19, 1859.

Jy21 lawfw M. SULVENS & HOXIE, claimitiff & Attorneys.

UPREME COURT-CITY and COUNTY of BOW N M. T. JOSEPH M. LYON - STREET STREET OF THE STREET S n.a. d on contract—Com not set.—To JONEPH M. LYON-defendant: You are bereby summoned and required to a set the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County if New-York, at the City Hall, in suid City, on the 25th day of June, 1956, and o set received your answer to the said complaint on the superibers at their office. No if Wall et, in the City of New-York within their office, No if Wall et, in the City of New-York within their office, and if you tail to suswer the said complaint within the time stores of, the plannifits will take judgment it is the sum of ninescen hundred and sixty two and 2-106 collars, with interest upon \$735.00 from the lith day of April, one thousand eight tunored and fifty-six, be situed the come of the action. Dated Jule 22 18 56.

PARSONS & RIGGS, Plaintiffs Alcorness, jeso lawwerds.

SUPREME COURT.-CITY and COUNTY of SUPREME COURT.—CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK—JOSEPH H WILLIAMS, President of the Souther. Bas ked budsan egains DANIEL ELSTON, WILLIAMS HOLD BUT OR HILLIAMS OF THO KLEAMS DEED WAFED MARTIN—Summons for a made demand on contract. (Com. fot served)—To the Date data and exen of them: You are hereby summones and required to answer the cort tain in this action, which will be filed in he office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the try Hall, it said city, and to ever a copy of york mover to the said complete to the strength of the city of the city of New York, within twent data after the service of take sain cane or you, exclusive of the day of such services and if you fell to account the said complaint within the time abressed, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment againt you for the sum of two thousand two buildred do lars with in creat there are not the fill day of May, or a thousand eight business and allywells, builds the cost of this action.—Out-of faire 7, 1856.

FERT & FASTON, Plaintiff & Monneys, No. 17. Val. at.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FROM BOSTON.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

Boston, Friday, July 18, 1856. We had a stirring time here the day before yes terday. A bird of the air seemed to have carried the news that a slave was in custody at the Court House, and every one was on the qui viec to know all about it. The general facts your telegraphic di-patch gave correctly enough. The particulars are mainly these. The bark Growler was four days out frem Mobile, for this port, when a slave was fourd stowed away in the hold. He was almost starved, having had nothing to eat since he hid honself there, and it required careful treatment on the part of the captain and erew to bring him round sgain. But when he was set on his legs he set houself to work with a will to earn his passage, and the captain bore witness to his zeal and capacity in this direction. On arriving, he asked leave to go a shore; but the captain, baving a fear-ful looking-for of judgment should be ever return to Mobile, declined this reasonable request, and made some demonstrations toward confining him for the purpose of restoring bim to the happiness be had so inconsiderately abandoned. Upon this, the headstrong chattel jumped overboard and struck out for the shore. It would have been hardly possible for tim to reach it, as the current was very strong, so it was lucky that the boat the captain ordered out picked him up.

It so happens that there are usually some very sharp eyes tooking round the harbor when any vessel is coming up from any of the infected ports, and this plunge and rescue did not escape their scrutiny. Forthwith notice was given in the proper quarter, a writ of babeas corpus sued out, and an officer, accompanied by friendly persons proceeded to serve it. The Captam, Pillsbury was not on board, having gone ashore, it was supposed, to advise with Marshal Freeman and Attorney Hallet as to this new danger to the Union. The mate (a colored man, by the way) and the crew attempted no concealment or resistance, and the man was taken possession of without trouble. He humself was at first disposed to give them a warm r -ception, on the natural hypothesis that they were National patriots in pursuit of him. But a word of explanation made him know his friends. A crowd received him on the wharf, which grew as he proceeded toward the Court House, and was entirely ready to relieve the officer of all responsibility in the premises, had they not been assured that he was safe enough in the hands of the law. It had been ascertained that Marshal Freeman or some of the slave-catching corps here had received a telegraphic dispetch directing him to be ready to perform the highest duty a United States officer owes on earth, with assurances that the necessary papers would be sent on by post as speedily as possible. It was, therefore, an object to have the process as summary as well might be.

and dispatched with all convenient speed. Judge Metcalf came in at three o'clock, and found the Court-room paved with human faces. Indeed it was not unlike a tesselated pavement, there being at least as many black faces as white ones turned to him. Though there was no great prebability, under the circumstances, that the United States blood hounds would be able to flesh their fangs in this particular quarry, still it was desirable they should not have a chance, and so there was some anxiety as to the course the Judge u ight pursue, as to requiring evidence which should cause delay. This bowever, was soon put at rest. As soon as Mr. John A. Andrew had stated the case and read the return, and moved the discharge of the prisoner, the Judge simply said without note or comment, "Let Johnson be discharged." This decree was received with a shout such as must have grated on the ears of any true lover of his country who justly apprehended the single object of the Constitution and the Union. Cheer follows o cheer, and three rousing ones were given all together by time, in spite of the deprecatory gestures of the Judge. However, it is believed that he did not take any part of it as a disrespect toward himself, and that he thought Justice herself would be willing to pardon something to the spirit of Liberty. Johnson was taken care of, and was soon beyond the reach of any designs upon

No interference was attempted on the part of the United States authorities bere. I am unable to account for this negligence in any satisfactory way I cannot suppose for a moment that their patriotism is waxing cold. To be sure they had no legal right to interfere; but then these cases of public exigency override all legal technicalities. Sains populi suprema lex. They have shown themand have found such ready cooperation to their patriotic efforts from our Municipal authorities, as cell as the embattled shopmen of the Sim-Brigade, that we cannot suspect them of any like unnecessary scraples of this sort, when their country is in danger. Is it possible detail. Studied criticism of the matter and man-

that the fact of the Cincinnsti Convention being over sad done can have any effect in cooling their atrictic arder? I am unwilling to believe it. Che should regret even the nomination of Buchanan Circ should regret even the nomination of Buchanan it it is to expess our glorious Union to the assaults of these treasonous negroes and their Northern abetters. If the election of Buchanan is to endarger the Union on this side, and if in, the event of that of Fremont Mr. Fillmore is to head a stampede of the slave-holders out of it, we are lost indeed. Perhaps it was lucky for these our patriotic fellow citizens that they did not nake the attempt, for it evolved afterward that Johnson, in some mysterious way, had got possession of a very uncomfortable-looking bowieknife, with which he proposed subtracting one or two frem the gross number of our slave-catchers had they molested him. Like most gentlemen from the South, he was an uncompromising State-Rights man and was perfect master of that branch the conflict of laws which teaches that if a slave can only transform bimself into a murderer he will remain to the custody of the State authoritics instead of being delivered over to his master. As Johnson had entirely the air of being a resolute fellow, who had fully made up his mind never to go back to Mobile it was probably a fortunate cir-cumstance for the Union that none of its pillars can e within reack of this black Samson. I suppose you are in the midst of the "heated

as well as we. At any rate, we are term" as well as we. At any rate, we are very hear to a white heat.

Commencement was celebrated at Cambridge last Wednesday. Of late years, for some inscrutable reason, the College authorities have changed the time of holding this festival from the end of August to the middle of Juty, and I am told that, according to calculations based on meteorological records, they have hit on the very day that i: generally the hottest of the whole year. This was hot snough, and the crowd in the church was suf ficient to aggravate the case. This is another instance of a holiday dying gradually out. It used to be a holiday over the whole State; no business was done in this city, but the whole population seemed to be precipitated on Cambridge. Now the only relic of this state of things is that the banks and the Custom-trouse are closed. In all else, no one would know that it differed from any other day in glory. There was a very general be-lief that the Corporation would do themselves and the University the bonor to offer the degree of 1 L.D. to Mr. Sumner. He certainly deserves such an attention, whether for his talents, his scholarship, or his public eminence, as much as the average of the shoals of obscure persons whose natural and acquired insignificance these gentlemen have taken the pains to make the more painfully conspicuous in years past by thus attracting atten tien to them. And this year seemed to be emphatically the time for such a demonstration, when it would have been welcomed by a general acciamation. But, perhaps, it was too much to expect of them. They did not give a degree to Brooks, how-

ever, and we will be thankful for that.

It (emmencement day was hot, the next day, being the Anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa So ciety, was broding, roasting, frying. It is to be hoped there can be nothing more flagrant possible during this line. It told terribly on the attendance of members and of the public, and it was altogether the smallest assemblage of either within the memory of man. Dr. Leonard Bacon gave a very excellent discourse, the only fault of which was that it seemed to tavor too much the heresy of the Higher Law. I believe he didn't save the Union so much as once. Now here it is two years that the Union has gone unsaved on this occasion, when one used to be sure of that patriotic entertainment, if at no other time. This must be amended. The regular receipt for a Pai Beta orat on was on this wise: The orator began by urging his hearers to reflect on their responsi-bilities as the Educated Men of America. The Americans being naturally a very modest race of men, it was necessary to raise their spirits by such encouragement. The Educated Men of America -not one in a bundred of whom could translate an ode of Horace at sight, and not one in five bundred could scan it-were exhorted to hold themselves back from extremes and manaticisms, and to try and save the Glorious Heritage they had received from their fathers from the hands of the wile fanatics who would pitch it all to everlasting snash. (I give the ideas, and not the precise words.) As the worthy half-educated parsons, lawyers and doctors who sat under this doctrine never had an idea in their lives of ever doing anything else, they would listen with infinite compla-cency, and retire with the pleasing reflection that they were uncommonly learned and sagacious fellows, of an extreme value to the Republic, who had been saving it all along without knowing it. Now, if we are going to be reabled of all this, I, for one, shall give up going to the anniversary. One can hear Higher Law task at Theodore Parker's,

CAMBRIDGE, Thursday, July 17, 1856. order ce of The N. Y Tribura. If any man out of this State doubts that Frement electors will be chosen in Massachusetts by an overwhelming majorsty, let him come and see for bin seif. In a country town in Worcester county-s town of Democratic tendencies, and which chose a Hunker representative only last year-I am informed by the best authority that no more than 25 votes, out of some 300, will in all probability be polled in opp sition to Fremont and Freedom. Ex uno disce omnes! Levi a. Dowley, condicate of the Anti-Coalition Rumocracy for Lieutenant Governor a year or two since, is for Frement. Aid I perceive in the Boston papers a call for a meeting of the Whigs in favor of Fremout in Faneuil Hall, on Friday evening next, to be addressed by Wm. M. Evarts, Anthony Colby and

So much for politics. One word before we ap-proach old Harvard, touching the newest and worst invention of the age, viz: a steam-organ yelept Calliope. A m-chanic of Worcester has patented this infernal machine, and has been attempting for the last three weeks to coax it into It murders the negro melodies and Hail Columbia in the most approved style, and is to be heard within a circuit of six miles or so. The noise has been supposed to resemble a concert, performed by the ghosts of twenty defunct hand organe, but it seems to me to be precisely the voice of a n ammoth and broken-winded accordeon. Of the construction of this unseemly instrument I have nothing to say, not having seen it; but it strikes my mind as greatly inferior in manliness of tone to the whistle which goes with the trains on their daily work. In tune or out of tune, it is inconsistent with the American character, which does not twidele about its labor, but is thoroughly in strest and means what it does. It is of a piece with mehitecturally gingerbread railway stations, antitious of ornament in her of strength and solicity, and is obnoxious to all the criticisms

Passed on them by Ruskin.

The cars have supplanted empibuses between Cambridge and Boston, and are more convenient, quicker and cheaper at once. They run twice as often as the stages used to do, and are cleanly and well managed. The bigotry of our Sixth-avenue cars, which taboos colored people, finds no coun-terance here, and it was a real pleasure to see two or three nicely-dressed and well-mannered mulatioes on board the car in which I rode out

Cambridge is always hot and dusty in Summer and its heat and dust habitually culminate at Commencement. Yesterday was no exception. and people lounged about dry and drow-y and heated as ever. The church presented the spec-tacle so familiar to the graduates of Harvard-a thought thinner than usual, but the same flu-ter of fars in side-aisles and gallery, the same profusion of bennets and beauty; the poor rresident, but and resigned in his Oxford hat, with lines of black-coated gentry radiating from him on the stage, and two rows of immedian of the stage, and the stage of t diate and other graduates reaching down the bread sisle to the door; a buzz or a hum, broken by applause, as each speaker mounted or left the platform; the hot, languid air hanging over all, ten pered by scarcety one fresh breeze from the

ner of thirty young men's performances would not find readers. Enough that all parents were pleased, and that each "part" is sure to furnish one fireside circle with small-talk for weeks.

one fireside circle with small-talk for weeks.

The topics taken up were rather more fresh and modern than is customary. Greece and Rome were utterly neglected, and it was possible for an auditor to dis over that he was in the midst of the ninetcenth century. The late European revolutions and wars were discussed in one way and another several times, and Italy found many topity and to hope for her; though, for the most part, it must be admitted, in a strain somewhat her head read in this land of strump speeches. what hackneyed in this land of stump speeches. But one young man meddled with our politics. The phrase, "Our Manifest Destiny," received at hands a sober and sensible treatment, too sober and sensible, too cautious and free conclusions for Young America. The lighter themes, as "The Dance of Death," "Ben Jonson," 'The Legend of Robert the Devil," and "Diners Cut." were well suited to a hot day and gave ample scope for sprightliness and humor. Some of them were pleasantly enough disposed of, so as to cool the air sensibly. I wish we could have more of subjects like those just named lee-creams and syslabubs are more refreshing than hot meats in Summer. It would be so delicious to sit down at a real literary feast in July, free from the vanities and shaps and affectations of these times of ours-no shricks for freedom where there is no freedom, no stately periods or solemn twaddle, or vapid speculation or commonplace reflections; but genial, kindly fun and delicatest fancies; pictures fro n history or romance; sk-tches of character; racy ersays on matters of social life past or present; some of the hopeful dreams which visit the young man's heart and mind before he has taken his first sad taste of life; some of the scenes replete with the associations of Nature or of Art-subjects various enough to fit every disposition, and con

to he every disposition, and coniculal to the place and time.

It is the fashion among young people to say
that they can do nothing in the few minutes
allotted, and so not to try. But it is all a mistake
the of Chas. Lamb's essays would take no longer and every editorial in your paper would be quite short enough. There were parts yesterday which proved the contrary. A poem by Mr. Fisher in blank verse, giving the freshest bit of a sea scene at the Isle of choals, wild rocks and wilder sea, and the white moon, walking the waves in silver slippers like Cinderella at the ball; a culogy on war as contrasted with peace, in the Maud vein, by Dr. Blagden's son of Boston; a hearty eulogy upon France as the great civilizer, by on who had a right to praise, young Casarls, bailing from Yucatan; a seven-minute disposition of the late European war by Thos. Kinnicutt, ir., of Worcester, in which the position of the contending powers and the leading results of the contest were graphically and concisaly stated; a sketchy, maga gibish protest against the juogment passed on Dean Swift by Jeffrey and Thackeray, calling for charity toward that grand old misanthrope—these and toward that grand old misanthrape—these and some other performances, mostly on the lighter topics, though by no means "rounded as a star," showed that finished essays of the rength required could be produced easily, if the writer were wise in his selection of a point of view and in the special treatment adopted.

In the matter of style, the "parts" were mostly what is called well-written, if e grammatical, chaste and subdued, free from plaring vices, as free from

and subdued, free from glaring vices, as free from peculiar excellences. Like writing-master chirography, it seemed to be after a pattern, and worthy of all praise as a copy; but was not characteristic, did not reflect the author. This is a fault of Harvard training. Our dear Alma Mater makes her children so fearful of faling into the ridiculous that they are shy of trying the sublime. I never heard a Sophomoric commencement part at Cam-bridge, though I have suffered under many a som-nosplace and dull one. One could pardon a little youthful extravagance, if it opened sleepy eyes and stopped busy fans for a moment. The delivery of the young men was also, as usual, tame and spiritless. No one was shocked throughout the day, and no one had an opportunity to laugh. It is strange that young men give so little evidence of life on these public days. An ong so many speakers, but very h w spoke a living word in a living way, or seemed specially interested in what they said. One roar ing, hearty sentence would have electrified the as-

The performances ended with an oration by the first scholar, a Boston boy named Kimball. His topic was the Influence of the New World upon the Old, and his treatment of it was sufficiently e n mor place. The Boston papers predict a glorious future for him, as they habitually do for first schelars; but what he said showed no promise, but

fell dead on the audience.
The closing exercise in the church was the an Louncement of the following honorary degrees:

Musters of Arts - Charles Deane, esq., of Cambridge; James Barawell Richards, esq., of Philadelphia.

delphia.

Determ of Divinity—The Rev. John Henry Hill of Atter, Greece; the Rev. Joseph Parish Thompson of New-York; the Rev. Thomas Worcester of Boston; the Rev. Edwin Hubbell Chapin of New-York.

Doctors of Laws—The Hon. John Chipman Gray of Boston; Giceon Lane Soule, e-q., Principal of Exeter Arademy; the Rev. John James Gilchrist of Washington, D. C.

But your Excellency asserts that these Resolves are "unconstitutional" for a sovereign member of this confederacy to express through her Lagislature her restiments upon one of the most monthly design.

ton, D. C.

Buchclors of Arts out of Course—Daniel Worcester,
esq., of Bangor, of the class of 1832.

The expectation, or at least the bope, that Chas. Sunner would receive an L.L. D. was quite general, and the breathless sience in the church. while the brames were being read, showed how strong it was; but we were all disappointed. Mr. Sumer was, however, remembered the next day by his brethren of the Phi Beta Kappa Society with cheers and with music at their dinner. It happened in this wise: A gentleman by the name of Brooks was called up, and he gave, without preface: "The restoration to health of our "brother, (harles Sumner." Loud applause greeted the toast; the company rose, gave three cheers, and the band struck up Yankee Doodle. Quite hopeful for Cambridge.
Ul ward of seven hundred graduates partook of

their Commencement dinner in Harvard Hall, and sang the time-honored psalm, "Give ear, my chil-dren," &c. There are three new portraits in the Hall: one of the late Professor Channing, and two of Ben. Franklin-as an old and a young

In the evening, a curious and novel spectacle was to be seen in the College yard. The Orpheus Club, consisting of some twenty persons, mostly German, escamped there and remained till midnight, unmolested, singing German and Latin sours, and drinking lager beer, with accompani-ments of crackers and cheese. Dr. Walker's levee was quite deserted after their arrival, and the jollity and carouse of the club fitly terminated the day, and seemed to connect German student life with American, for once in a while. I will not stop to compare the two.

Of Phi Beta Kapua day, I have not much to write you. The church was thinner than I ever saw it, and the audience rather listless. There was no "poem," as the usual amorphous den of couplets is called. The eration by Dr. Leotard Bacon of New-Haven was upon the just relations of Christianity to Law and state-menship. The distinction between law and justice was stated, and the relation which all law n ust bear to the sense of justice in a people was dwelt upon, and illustrated from Jewish history. The influence which Curistianity has exercired over the popular sense of justice, and, through that, upon the laws, was fully discussed. The oration, which was about an hour and a haif long, orstion, which was about an hour and a haif long, concluded with a sketch of the conduct of Titus, the flower of Roman generals, in the matter of taking Jerusalem, as contrasted with our present mode of warfare. Looking at this, can we say that Christianity has not been the source of Progress and Ketorms the orator inquired. I must be allowed to express an opinion, which is not peculiar to make it that the change of the progress of the contraction of the contractio to nyself, that Dr. Bacon's discourse was somewhat better suited to the pulpit than to any other place, and that his pews could scarcely be provided with a better sleep-compeller, of a hot day. And yet the oration was written in a clear and forcible style, was well jointed, and a whole; but it had neither elequence nor enthusiasm nor oracdry os a busk. The failure lay in the entire want of adaptation to the oversion. It was not a literary man coming up to a literary antiversary to greet his brethren and ask. What cheer? where is the

scholar new! what are his duties and responsibilities ! wherewithal shall he be clothed ! &co.; but a prescher pumping into his parishioners. And so sude all that is to be said of mest Week at Harvard.

ALABAMA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

GUBERNATORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. We same a copies of the letters which have passed

recently between the Governor of Alabama and Gov. Gardner, and commend them to the attention of our readers. We think the sent-ments of our citizens of every party must be that Gov. Gardner's reply is dignified, conclusive, and precisely what the insut de menced, in justice to his position and his State. We a mewbat question whether any one will be found at present who will covet a contest by letter-writing with our present Chief Magistrate; but without preamble we present the letters: GOVERNOR WINSTON TO GOVERNOR GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, June 19, 1856.

Size: Believing the resolves you have forwarded to this department in relation to the Territory of Kansas to be in conflict with the truth of history, ancoustitu-tional, and treasonable in design, I return them to you, with a request that the future resolutions of the Legis-lature of Massachusetts on Federal affairs and the sub-ject of Slavery be no more forwarded to this depart-

The obligations of the Constitution, and the laws of the United States passed in conformity thereto, being cissegarded and pullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State; and wish to be free in future from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize accountability for insult and libelous imputations upon the character of Southern States and the citizens thereof. Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WINSTON.
His Excellency HENRY J. GARDNER, GOVERNOR Of Massache

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, JULy 5, 1856.
SIR: I have received your letter under date of June 19th, returning a copy of the resolves of the Legisla-ture of Massachusetts in relation to the Territory of Kansas, transmitted to you in accordance with the re-

While I regret to say one word that may add to th While I regiet to say one word that may add to the irritation existing between the North and the south, it becomes my imperative duty, briefly but plainly, in behalf of Massachusetts, to repudiate the insult you attempt to cest upon her, and to vindicate the propriety of her conduct.

You say, "Believing the resolves you have fortised duty this department in relation to the Territory.

"warded to this department in relation to the Territory of Karens, to be in conflict with the truth of history, unconstitutional, and treasonable in design, I return

"unconstitutional, and treasonable in design, I return "them to you."

Had your Excelency attempted to particularize wher in these resolves were "in conflict with the truth of history," and not contented yourself with the more seas, because more general, denial of their accuracy, your errors could have been at once pointed out.

These resolves are temperately and calm'y written, referring only to a few of the more saliest points in the long-catalogue of injustice and outrages that mark the record of the past two years in Kansas, declaring that these deplorable occurrences are the result of the efforts made by the Slavery propagandists for the parpose of foreing the system of human servitude over that Territory, against the will of a majority of its actual inhabitants, and the wishes of the people of the Union—that the sufferings of those settlers have touched the hearts of our childens, and that we will use every just and constitutional effort to aid them in a maintaining their liberties,—and that the President of the Unite States in reference to these transactions has exhibited a servality to a sectional interest, and an indifference to the fundamental principles of justice and freedom, which merit the condemnation of the American people. This last declaration has since been so fully indorsed at Cincinnati, it needs no further argument to establish its truth.

fully indensed at Cincinnati, it needs no further argument to establish its truth.

Your Excellence may rest assured, not ithstanding your densal, the Cact accuracy of every historical fact here speken of its known to, and recognized by, every reader of trees resolves whether he live North or South. The truth of history is too stern and hexerable to warp itself to suit your Excellency's wishes. These shameful occurrences are written as with a pen of fire on the broad skies for the whole world to read, and they will exist tall history itself shall be no more, a damning disguace to our country, our age, our humanity, to those who dared to do them, and to these who, with equal hardhood, care deny or defend them.

But if you mean that the whole truth of history is not expressed in these resolves, then I sgree with you. They do not give the half, nor the worst, of these intuman outrages. They make no reference to the rains of the mails, the organized truption of the critical so of another State to control elections, arre-ts without judicial authority, mockery of lost slation, inhuman laws, cestruction of printing presses, theft, aron, and lost that great and final crime, beyond which human e-pravity has no power to go, cold-blooded and delineate mander. Should your Excellency invoke the whole truth of history, it must bring to your view the vision of murdered men, of wives driven to madness, and to your ear the agonized cry of the orphan—and and to your ear the agonized cry of the orphan—and all for the crime that their hubbands and fathers of posec, by vote or voice, the introduction of human servitude into a region your father and my father, dedicated, a third century ago, by a solemn national

assertion that it is "unconstitutional" for a sovereign member of this contederacy to express through her Legislature bet retriments upon one of the most momentous questions of the age, or upon any question, needs no refiniation. It may be that your Excellency wishes that thus the free expression of our opinious could be transmelted by a constitutional restriction, but fortunately it is not probable that your Excellency will ever witness such a retrograde step in civilization and Government as will be necessary to interpretate such a provision into the Constitution of the United States. be Tuited States.

By a strange perversion of terms as applied to the act of a sovereign State your Excelency further alleges that these Resolves are "treasonable." Per-

act of a sovereign State your Excelency latter alleges that these Rosolves are "treasonable." Permit me to suggest that if the mere recital in a dignified and calm way of a few of the principal outrages in Kabras be treason, that it may interest some of your constituents to know how the actual participation in these stameless outrages may be characterized in your Excellency's catalogue of crimes.

Your Excellency is pleased farther to say, "I return "trem [the resolves] to you, with a request that the "future resolutions of the Legislature of Massacou-vests on Federal affairs and the subject of Slavery, "be no more forwarded to this department." In this request your Excellency cannot be gratified. While I eccupy the Executive chair of Massachusetts, the resolves of her Legislature on any and every subject will be transmitted to your "department" whenever that Legislature requests it.

15 is a pregnant admission, however, that you desire to stiffe the voice of freemen on "the subject of Slavery." You confess by this very declaration you would do it had you the power, but fortunat-ly your abinity is not commensurate with your wishes. We resonly acknowledge that we have neither the power

soind do it had you take power, our fortunately your abhirty is not commensurate with your wishes. We resoily acknowledge that we have neither the power not the purpose to interfere with Slavery where in the confederated States under local laws it exists, but we are determined to use every honorable and constructional effort to pievent its extension over tentions now from from the blacking resonance. we ocem it a rocal, positical and morsi evil. And

we have full and abion g faith that at no very distant

day it will be peaceably erapicated from every Christian community—all indications point unerringly to this result. Survery has already encountered the descriptions of the moral sentiment of every civilized country of the Old World; the mighty influences of literature in every tengue are supplied its foundations; the rebler and more penerous impulses of our com-mon humanity abtor it; right, justice, equivy, are all at antagonism with it; it paralyzes the arm of industry where i exists to corrupts the morals of those among whom it has its haoitation—in the end it impover best be community that permits its continuance
—t has graunally been aboushed in vast regions
wherever and as fast as its baleful influences have been wherever and as fast as its baleful influences have been brought to the test of a true statesmanship—and above all, every one who recognizes a kind and benigmant Providence in each transaction of life, from seeming evil ever educing real good, knows that the All-wise and Omnipotett Being will in His own good time limit and restrict its pernicious influences, till the prayers of the bendsmen are answered and everywhere shall the erslaved go free.

With these views of the institution of Slavery, which are con more to all her necode, Massachusetts does not

with these views of the institution of savety, where are con mon to all her people, Massachusetts does not feel that she is deservedly open to represent and insult, from the Chief Magistrate of a sister State, for expressing her upatterable determination that, with her consistence or consent, it shall never be permitted to supplant the free and intelligent labor of her sons upon the soil of those Territories which is a portion of her

birthright and inheritance.

Your Excellerey next asserts: "The obligations of
the Constitution, and the lews of the United States"
passed in confermity thereta is ing disregarded and
building by M. seach assetts, we deare no further intercourse with your State." tercourse with your State.

May I be permitted to remind your Excellency that

'nullified' is not a word of via-sachusetts growth, but
that it is inelgenous to the South; and if you have any

opprobrium to bestow upon it, you can freely do so much nore appropriately nearer home than here.

The loyalty of Massachusetts to the Constitution of the United States has been foo often and for signally evines d in critical periors of the country's history to require a nuther answer from me me to the ungracious suggestion. But were it otherwise, your Excellency is not the tribunal to decide for her a question involving ler fidelity to that instrument. I am not aware that the Executive of Alabams has yet been made coordinate in judicial authority with the Supreme Court of the United States, and until it is, but not ultithen, will its opinion upon such a question be expressed with any propriety or be entitled to the alightest consideration.

With a some what arrogan assumption of superiority

With a some what arrogan assumption of superiority
your Excelency expresses a deare on the part of the
state of Alabema to have "no further increasing
with himsenchusetts."

I am not aware that there is anything to justify this

State of Alabama to have "no further in arceared with his assumption. In the condition of our respective States, with reference to any of the elements that constitute the strength and character of a civilized and Caristan Commonwealth. In their generously endowed universities and schools, their munificent character of a civilized and Caristan Commonwealth. In their generously endowed universities and schools, their munificent characteries and railways, their liberal contributions to religious and benevolent enterprises, and to the liverary, scientific and historical treasures of the world, or in the condition and spirit of their people, I find nothing that should prompt this desire of non-intercourse on the part of the Executive of Alabams, unless it be the contrast such intercourse anglit suggest.

If this desire of your Excellency is gratified to its full and literal extent, while we are deprived of the privilege of furnishing you with the prometions of the free and intelligent labor of our people, it will be a slight compercation to know that the pager manufactured in a Massarbusetts mill and be aring the stamp of a respectable Massachusetts firm, will not, as is the case with the sheet now before me, bearing your Excellency's autograph, be the vehicle of couveying to us an insulting and vituperative communication from a Chief Magistrate of Alabama.

Your Excellency concludes your efter, the whole o which I have quoted, in the following storis: "And live! with to be free in future from insult from a state whose citizene do not recognize accountability for in sult and hisches imputators upon the character o Southern States and the citizene sherrof."

Your allies in I cannot fail to understand. You advance as your chief and closing reason for dearing no further intercourse with our State that one of her search, and the offer, it is well known, would do so in obedience not only to the laws and sentiments of Massachusetts for an allegen disregal of the laws of Massachusetts refuses to no what the laws of Massach

of Alabama make a pententisty offense, your Excellency wishes no farther intercourse wish our state!"

In a prior portion of your letter you arraign Massachusetts for an alleged disegard of the laws of the land, and with singular it consistency at its close you assert as the crowing reason of your dapleasure that and with not viciate, in the person of her Senators a law common alike to Massachusette, to Congress, and the State whose representative you are.

In leaving your Excell ney to reconcile this inconsistency, and in terminating a correspondence which I deply regret should have been forced upon me by the unprecedente ocharacter of your communication, i will only add the expression of a success bope that a return to better counsels, and a fraternal spirit or county and good-will, may bring the people of Alabama into such relation with those of Massachusetts as the claims of a common country should inspire and foster, and that if there must be irreconcinable diversities of opinion between them upon any question of moral duty or of public policy, they may hereafter find no such expressions from their Chief Magnetrate as you have deemed it compatible with our respective positions to address to me.

Hence Your obedients revert, Alabama.

TRAGEDY IN MORGAN COUNTY-A POISONER LYNCHED.

From The St. Louis Daily News.

Yesterday we copied an article from The Warsaw Democrat, stating that a man named James Ray had poisoned a spring in Morgan County, by which thereen or fourteen children were poisoned. The crizens of the county were looking for the villain, for the purpose of hanging him. The nnale of the affair is given in a letter from Morgan County to The Agreem In-

"Morgan County to The Agreem Inquerer:

"Morgan County, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

"About the 2d of this month the spring belonging
to the Prame District of Morgan County was found to
be poissured, or at least the people imagined so, with a
just cause, I suspect.

There were at u is time thirteen or fourteen abildren
and the teacher, who after partaining of the water were
taken very sick. The spring was unalyzed as a found
to contain arreine, at least the doctors in that neugabothood thought so. A man by the name of James
Kay, who had about a week before perjured himself
in the court of Morgan, and his word was proved to
pass for naught by thirteen or fou teen neighbors, and
who swore that he would be revenged on the whole
neighborhood, and who to make the evidence more
strong against him, had taken his children away from
school a day or two before, was taken up spon suspicion; but there not being sufficient evidence regalact
him, was told that if he would heave the county in five
onys, escorted by a guard to the limes of the county.

schools day of two being sofficient evidence spained bim, was told that if he would leave the county in five onys, secored by a goard to the limes of the county, and the State as son as possible, he might go. He was taken to a hou e and a goard put over him, but owing to treach ery or negligence he was also sed to escape. He t in went to Hickory County, and several percent pure used him and took him up on the stand of July hi that county, when they brought him back and getermined to hang him.

This morning, runners were started before daybreak to a nounce the intelligence. I went up to the summit of which was he prion; when I arrived, I found the crowo assembled around a rook, on the summit of which was a Minister of the Gospel, asmed Mr. Green, andressing the mob; after a few remarks he called the immediate heighbers around him to the number of seveness or eighteen, who had chidren at the school, to cecice upon the person's fate; they earlied together for a few moments, when he (Mr. Green) as nonneed that they had decided that the prisoner should due in one hour, a bileft time to be summored before an offinded God and to eternity.

There was no excitental t, he nonessell was quiet and orderly; the prisoner, who was very calm, apont most of the hour given him in prayer, and looked at the clock only twose to ree how rapidly the time few by, and gave no other rights of uneasiness, and was as exceed an possible; at the ead of the hour he was taken out and get upon horse back hunself, when he was excented to the pallows, which was a limb that hed here fixed but a few moments before. He these desired that a paper, headed "James Ray's Coulsmain," should be read alloud before and after his death. Mr. Green, who took a prominent part in it, as he and two children who were expected to the every moments from the objecter who were appears he was desired that a paper, headed "James Ray's Coulsmain," thould be read aloud before and arter as desail two Green, who took a prominent port in it, as he sail two children who were expected to die every assument from the effects of the poisoned waver, read it aloud, but it was only a reiteration of his vows of innocence. The

was only a reiteration of his vows of innocence. The prisers was then given thirty minutes to speak, and connected:

"Gentlemen and honorable citizens of Morgan County and State of Missouri: I come not up it adfor no rey; I am an unnocent man; I don't come before you with a dank not forced or a downcast eye; I come determined to die brave, and I shall che without a tear in my eye. Gent emen, take care of my poor wife and children, and see that they have plenty to cat and to wear."

He looked up at the limb, and not a mascle of his feec quivered; he only apoke twenty minutes and had ten minutes more; he asked to peay coring that time, and said: "I will not keep you long, gentlemen, and it I am a minute or two over my time, I hope you will

He then got upon the bench, and remarked that be He tien got upon the bench, and remarked that he thought that the rope was too short, as he wanted to fall turther that he might die easy, as he had seen persons before die haid when they did not have fall enough. The rope was fixed a ound his neak, and he tied the haid kerchief over his face himself, and saided all of his tried do to tell them goodby; he hi sed one or two of them and said: "I am innocest," when the bench was pulled from under him, but the rope not being fixed right, he had to be lifted up again until the rope was properly adjusted, when he sed in about five in ties. There was about 250 or 300 persons present and no one said a word in his saver. ent, and no one said a word in his 'aver.

KENTUCKY BULLOCKS. - Thirty bond of beaves now on their way to this market, were lessly bought by B G. Goff of Col. John Moore, Clarke County Ky., a noted feeder of fine stock, at eight cents a pound net, estimating upon 55 lbs per cut live wight average we gi tof the lot was 1.932 lbs , which, at the estimate of net weight, would make 31,878 80 100 lbs. of beet, amounting, at 8 cents, to \$2 350 30, which is \$85 and a fraction per head-a pretty good pre-for bed cattle in the interior of Kentucky, and we doubt act more than the price here will warrant, as the whole must be sold at over 11 cents a pound for the uses to pay cost and charges and allow a reasonable mergin

for predit and less.